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FARMERS' BULLETIN

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Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CONTENTS.

LOSSES OF LIVE STOCK.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has received estimates from its correspondents and agents concerning losses of live stock from diseases and from exposure during the past year, and their relative condition on April 1, from which the following summary is made:

LOSSES OF HOGS.

The losses of swine from disease are estimated at 119 to every 1,000 hogs in the country, which exceeds last year's heavy loss of 110 per 1,000, and the average yearly loss in the preceding 10 years of 54.9 per 1,000. Probably more than 90 per cent of the loss was from cholera. The percentage of loss applied to the estimated number of

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF MAY CROP REPORT.

A summary of the May crop report of the Bureau of Statistics will be issued on Thursday, May 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). The report will give an estimate of the acreage of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested; the condition on May 1 of winter wheat, rye, meadow mowing lands, and pastures; farm supplies of hay on May 1; the per cent done on May 1 of the total spring plowing contemplated, and the per cent of spring planting done on May 1, 1914, with comparisons.

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hogs on January 1 indicates a total loss of 7,005,000 head, which, at $10.40, the value per head on January 1, indicates a loss of $73,000,000. The average weight of a hog on the farm is about 150 pounds, therefore more than one billion pounds of hog meat were destroyed by disease, mostly cholera. A billion pounds live weight produce nearly 800,000,000 pounds of dressed meat and lard. This amount would be sufficient to furnish every family of the United States (average, 4½ persons) about 40 pounds. If there had been no such loss, probably increasing scarcity of meat would have been largely prevented.

THIRD EPIDEMIC OF HOG CHOLERA.

The country is passing through the third serious epidemic of hog cholera of the past 30 years. The first period reached its climax in 1886 to 1887, when the loss amounted to about 134 per 1,000 head in one year. The second outbreak developed in 1894, and reached its climax in 1896 to 1897, when losses amounted to 144 per 1,000 head. The present extensive epidemic of hog cholera began to be serious in 1911; during the 10 prior years the loss of swine ranged from 45 to 58 per 1,000 per year; in 1911 it jumped to 89, then to 110 in 1912, and to 119 last year. It has thoroughly ravaged the heart of the hog-producing belt during the year just past. In the State of Iowa alone, losses amounted to nearly 1,800,000 swine, over a fourth of the entire number in the State. In many counties over half were lost, and in some townships over nine-tenths.

LOSSES OF SWINE USUALLY HEAVIEST IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The losses of swine from disease are usually heaviest in southern States and lightest in northern States. Estimates of losses have been kept for 30 years. The States showing the heaviest average yearly loss in these 30 years are, in their order, Arkansas, 119 per 1,000; Louisiana, 110; Florida, 109; the States showing the lightest losses are, Maine 19, Wyoming 19, New Hampshire 22. In Georgia the average is 94, in Alabama and Mississippi each 92; in Texas 66; whereas in New York the average is 26, in Michigan 34, in Minnesota 46, in North Dakota 31, and in Washington and Oregon 26.

HOG CHOLERA LOSSES HEAVIEST IN NORTHERN STATES IN 1913.

The epidemic has abated somewhat in the past year, as compared with the preceding year, in most southern States, but has increased greatly in the northern States. Thus, in Florida the loss has decreased from 170 per 1,000 in 1912 to 150 in 1913; in Georgia from 165 to 90; in Alabama from 110 to 100; in Mississippi from 154 to 104; in Kentucky from 95 to 90; in Missouri from 175 to 90; whereas in Iowa the loss has increased from 160 per thousand in 1912 to 255 per thousand in 1913, in Minnesota from 55 to 214, in Nebraska from 110 to 175, in South Dakota from 38 to 230, and in North Dakota from

20 to 75. The tendency of the three epidemics mentioned appears to have been, in a general way, to move as a wave from south and east to north and west.

CONDITION OF SWINE, APRIL, 1914.

The condition as to healthfulness of hogs on April 1, 1914, was given as 91.6 per cent of normal, which compares with 91.4 per cent given a year ago and 94.4, the average of the past ten years.

The number of breeding sows in the United States on April 1 is estimated to be about 101 per cent of the number held a year ago, and about the same number as were held two years ago.

HOW TO USE ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM.

At a recent conference of Federal and State officials in charge of hog-cholera work the methods of applying the serum in practice were considered. There are two methods. In one the serum alone is used, producing immunity lasting from 30 to 90 days; in the other the virus of hog cholera and the serum are injected simultaneously—that is, virus at one point and serum at another. This latter is known as the "simultaneous method" and will produce active or lasting immunity. If the serum used in this simultaneous treatment is not good, or if the mode of application is faulty, disease may be set up in the treated herd. For this reason it was the general consensus of opinion at the conference that the simultaneous method should be used only by those who have had special training, and it was agreed that the ideal arrangement would be to allow its use only by Federal and State veterinary officers.

The serum-alone treatment, on the other hand, may be given by anyone without danger of causing hog cholera. If the serum is good the farmer may give it to his hogs without fear, provided it is administered in the proper way. While it would no doubt be best to have even the serum alone always administered by a skilled agent, farmers may obtain good results if proper care is used. The farmer should remember that the serum-alone treatment is very different from the simultaneous treatment. The following advice regarding the use of serum is offered for farmers who can not obtain the services of a skilled agent:

USE OF RELIABLE SERUM IMPORTANT.

All serum can not be depended upon and farmers are cautioned against putting implicit confidence in a serum merely because it is labeled "Anti-Hog-Cholera." The serum must be prepared right in order to protect hogs. Farmers should use every effort to get a good reliable serum from the State college or from a reliable dealer.

Anti-hog-cholera serum is most effective when used as a preventive. It will also cure a large number of hogs in the early stages of the disease. It is of much less value, however, for hogs that are visibly sick. The farmer should make careful preparations before beginning the inoculation. Hogs that are sick should be separated from the well and marked so as to distinguish them. The pen or inclosure where the injections are made should be clean and free from dust.

HOW TO ADMINISTER SERUM.

The serum is administered by injecting it deep under the skin with a hypodermic syringe. Before beginning the injection of a herd, care must be taken to see that the syringes and needles are not only absolutely clean but that they have been previously boiled in water for 10 or 15 minutes. The purpose of the boiling is to kill the germs that may be on the instruments. Therefore, both needle and syringe should be kept clean and not allowed to become soiled during use, as by being laid on a dirty plank, dropped on the ground, or touched with dirty hands. It is a good idea to spread a clean towel on the plank or table where the work is being done. Before using, the serum should be poured into some receptacle with a cover (as a jelly glass with a tin top), both the receptacle and cover having been sterilized by boiling in water before use. The glass should be allowed to cool before the serum is poured into it, and should be always covered except when serum is being taken from it.

The serum is injected directly into the tissues on the inner side of the thigh or, better, into the loose tissues between the foreleg and the body. The needle is inserted into the skin perpendicularly to a depth of from one-half to 1 inch, depending upon the size of the hog. Before the injection is made the skin of the hog over the point selected for injection should be thoroughly cleansed by washing with soap and water, and the surface then scrubbed with some reliable disinfectant, such as compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.). This disinfectant can be procured at drug stores, and should be diluted before use by adding 1 part of it to 30 parts of soft water.

CARE AS TO THE DOSE.

Care should be used in estimating the weight of hogs, because the amount of serum required depends upon the size of the hog injected. The usual dose is commonly given on the package in which the serum comes. Be careful not to underestimate. Overestimate rather than underestimate, and thereby be sure of giving an ample dose of serum. After the injections are made, the hogs should be turned into a clean yard, free from mudholes and excessive dust. The hogs should be kept in this inclosure for several days at least after the injection, to

enable the puncture wounds to heal thoroughly. They should be given soft, easily digested food.

Every farmer should keep an accurate record of the injections he makes, so that he will know what success has attended the treatment. He should make a record of the number of hogs that died from hog cholera before treatment, the number sick and the number apparently well at the time of treatment, and he should later keep a record of the number of sick and well ones that died following treatment. Keeping these records may enable him to determine whether or not the serum he used was good, and it may also show whether or not the work was properly done. If any hogs develop abscesses at the point of injection, a note should be made of the fact, keeping account of the number. Abscesses indicate that the serum was not right or that the work was not properly done.

SANITARY PRINCIPLES MUST BE OBSERVED.

The proverb that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially applicable to hog cholera, and cooperation among farmers in combating the disease is very important. When hog cholera breaks out on a farm the farmers in the neighborhood should join in a strong effort to confine the disease to the one farm where it already exists, by instituting a strict quarantine, and also, when possible, by the administration of the protective serum to the droves on adjoining farms. It is a mistake to neglect timely sanitary precautions and to rely wholly on the use of serum. The serum is useful not so much for curing hogs sick with the disease as for preventing other hogs from taking it.

Every farmer should make absolutely certain that no dirt or implement is brought from an infected hog lot into another hog lot. Hog cholera can be carried in dirt on shoes, on wagon wheels, or on the feet of dogs. It has been proved that a pen of hogs infected with hog cholera can be kept within 10 feet of a well herd without communicating the disease, provided no dirt or implement or other object is moved from the former to the latter pen. If, however, the pen with the uninfected hogs should be cleaned with a hoe or shovel that has been used in the infected pen, the well herd would be almost certain to get the disease. Dogs, crows, and buzzards can transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.

The following precautions are recommended for keeping the contagion from an uninfected drove:

(1) Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad, or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.

(2) Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots, and do not go into your neighbors' lots. If it is absolutely necessary

to pass from one hog lot into another, first clean your shoes carefully and then wash them with a 3 per cent solution of the compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.).

(3) Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with a herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate inclosures well separated from the herd on the farm and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes, and pens are infected with hog cholera, and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera. Freight cars and other conveyances which have carried infected stock should be properly disinfected after unloading.

(4) Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

(5) If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals, and burn all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood. The prevailing practice of rushing sick herds to market should be discouraged. Treatment with the serum should be tried instead.

(6) If, after the observance of all possible precautions, hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the State veterinarian or State agricultural college and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of this serum is essential. *The United States Department of Agriculture does not distribute serum direct to farmers.*

Some of these precautions may seem unnecessary and troublesome, but they do not cost much, and they are very valuable preventive measures.

At this time it is impracticable to treat every hog in the United States with the antihog-cholera serum. In many States the authorities can not supply enough serum to treat the infected and exposed herds, to say nothing of making immune all herds that are not affected. When an outbreak is located, the most effective plan is to treat immediately all the well hogs in the infected herd, as well as the hogs in herds located immediately adjoining the seat of the outbreak, so as to prevent the wider spread of the disease. At the same time, neighboring farmers should keep away from the infected farm, and the owner of the diseased hogs should be careful not to go into other farmers' lots. When the cholera has abated, the yards in which the sick hogs were kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Where serum is not available, the simple precautions above given will, in many cases, prevent the spread of the contagion. These precautionary measures should be used even where serum can be obtained, because it is far better to keep hog cholera out of the drove than to rely on the use of the serum after the disease has appeared.

Hog cholera, in the epidemic of 1913, caused an estimated loss for the year of about $65,000,000. No other animal disease produces such a loss. It is estimated that in 1913 there were 107 hogs lost per 1,000 from cholera, and indications point to a further increase in this disease unless preventive measures are used. Such enormous loss of a valuable food animal is nothing short of a calamity.

To combat this there must be honest and earnest cooperation between all the interests involved, including the scientists and veterinarians, farmers, common carriers, and packing interests. State and Federal authorities must work in absolute harmony, and all concerned must endeavor to suppress personal opinions on relatively unimportant matters and aid in the adoption of uniform methods throughout the entire country.

The control and final eradication of hog cholera will depend largely on the education of farmers to the importance of observing sanitary principles.

LOSSES OF CATTLE.

Losses of cattle from disease during the past year are estimated to be 19.8 per thousand head, which compares with 20.5 similarly estimated last year and 20.5, the 10-year average of such losses. Losses from exposure are estimated to be 10.9 per thousand, which compares with 14.1 similarly estimated last year and 16.5, the 10-year average of such losses. The total losses per thousand, from both disease and exposure, if applied to the estimated number and value of cattle on January 1, would indicate a loss of about 1,737,000, at $39.50 per head, a total of $68,611,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of cattle on April 1, 1914, was given as 96.5 per cent of normal, which compares with 96 similarly estimated a year ago and 94, the average for 10 years.

LOSSES AND CONDITION OF SHEEP.

Losses of sheep from disease during the past year are estimated to be about 21.7 per thousand, which compares with 24.6 similarly estimated a year ago and 25.2, the 10-year average of such losses. Losses from exposure are estimated to be 21 per thousand, which compares with 25.1 similarly estimated a year ago and 32.8, the 10-year average. The year is thus seen to have been favorable. The total losses per thousand from both disease and exposure, if applied to the approximate numbers and values on January 1, would indicate a loss of about 2,124,000 head, at $4.04, a total of $8,581,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of sheep on April 1, 1914, was given as 96.6 per cent of normal, which compares with 96 similarly estimated a year ago and 94.8, the 10-year average.

LOSSES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

It may be observed from the figures given above that the losses of cattle and sheep, both from disease and from exposure, were less than normal. However, the total losses of meat animals, cattle, hogs, and sheep combined, from disease and exposure, are enormous. On the basis of farm values January 1 the losses from disease of cattle, hogs, and sheep aggregated in value about $122,000,000, and losses from exposure of cattle and sheep about $28,000,000—a total loss in meat animals from disease and exposure in one year of about $150,000,000—an amount which would have been more than sufficient to furnish a normal year's supply of meat to the entire population of the New England States.

LOSSES AND CONDITION OF HORSES.

The losses of farm horses and mules from disease during the past year are estimated to be about 20.6 per thousand, which compares with 22.6 similarly estimated a year ago. If the estimated loss of 20.6 per thousand be applied to the numbers and values of horses and mules on farms January 1, it would indicate a total loss of approximately 523,000 head, at $113 per head, or a total of $59,100,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of horses and mules on April 1, 1914, is estimated as 96.4 per cent of normal, which compares with 96.7 similarly estimated a year ago and about 96, the 10-year average.

Detailed estimates by States of losses and condition of live stock are given on pages 14–17.

MONTHLY VARIATION IN NUMBERS OF FARM ANIMALS.

The number of animals on the farms of the country is by no means uniform throughout the year, but varies from month to month. The bulk of the animals are born in the spring months; but their sale or slaughter is more general in the fall and winter months. Therefore there is a normal seasonal variation in the total stocks on hand, just as there is of crops which are gathered in the fall (when supplies are large) and marketed through the year. The extent of this variation has recently been investigated in the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates).

This seasonal variation in numbers is greatest among swine. The number of swine in the country is usually smallest in the latter part of February or early March. During March, April, May, and June more hogs are born than are slaughtered, and consequently the number steadily increases, the increase from March 1 to July 1 being about 45 per cent. During July and August more hogs are slaughtered than are born, and consequently there is a slight decline in numbers. Autumn litters cause an increase in numbers in Sep-

tember and October. The maximum number of the year is reached about October 1, when there are about 47 per cent more hogs in the country than on March 1.

In consequence of the seasonal variation in the supply of live stock the results of a census of live stock would be affected considerably by the particular time of year when the enumeration is made. The census of 1910 related to numbers on April 15; the census of 1900 related to numbers on June 1. There are normally about 18 per cent more hogs in the country on June 1 than on April 15. If an enumeration were taken in the autumn, the numbers as compared with April 15 would appear to be about 21 per cent more.

The seasonal variation in the supply of sheep is almost as great as of swine. The low ebb of supplies is about February 1; spring lamb-

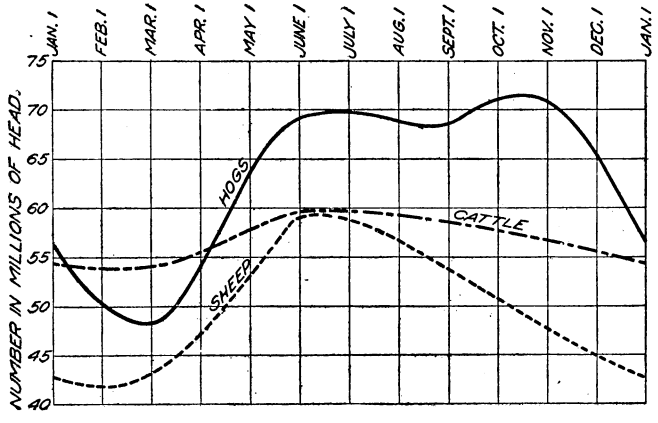

Diagram showing the approximate number of cattle, hogs, and sheep on farms of the United States on the first of each month, expressed in millions of head.

ing, beginning in February, causes a steady increase in numbers during February, March, April, and May. About June 1 the number is at the maximum of the year; the lambing period is over, and the slaughter of spring lambs as well as of sheep results in a steady decline each month until the following February. The maximum number, about June 1, is nearly 41 per cent greater than the minimum on February 1. The numbers on June 1 are estimated to be nearly 20 per cent more than on April 15.

There is less variation among cattle than among swine and sheep. The minimum number is about February 1; from then the increase is constant until about July 1, and then the decrease is constant until the following February. The maximum number (July 1) is about 14 per cent more than the minimum (Feb. 1). The number on June 1 is estimated to be about 5 per cent more than on April 15.

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WINTER-WHEAT FORECAST.

The condition of winter wheat on April 1—viz, 95.6 per cent of normal—is 11.6 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years. The yield per acre in the same 10 years averaged 15 bushels; an increase of 11.5 per cent to this average would be 16.7 bushels.

The acreage planted last fall was estimated at 36,506,000 acres. Sixteen and seven-tenths bushels applied to this acreage gives 609,650,000. But there is always some of the planted area abandoned before harvest; the average of such abandonment in the past 10 years has been about 9.7 per cent of the area planted. If this average of abandonment be deducted from the estimated planted area and 16.7 be applied to the remaining amount, a production of about 551,000,000 would be indicated.

The wheat plant wintered unusually well and it is not to be expected that the 10-year average of abandonment has occurred this year. On the other hand, a crop that is in very high condition on April 1, as is the case this year, is more susceptible to depreciation later in the season than a crop having a lower condition on April 1.

The final estimate of production of winter wheat in 1913 was 523,561,000 bushels (the largest ever recorded), and in 1912 was 399,919,000 bushels.

Details by States of condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye are given on page 14.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROPS.

The condition on April 1, with comparisons, of the principal crops in Florida and California, on the basis of 100 representing a normal, is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Florida and California crop reports.*

Item.	Florida.				California.			
	Apr. 1.			Mar. 1, 1914.	Apr. 1.			Mar. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Orange trees	102	95	103	94	98	.....	.....	90
Lemon trees	.....	.....	92	.....	94	.....	.....	85
Lime trees	100	100	95	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees	101	97	100	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapples	80	92	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches	85	88	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	82	79	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strawberries	90	90	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasture	87	95	95	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages	82	92	87	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes	80	87	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
White potatoes	92	95	91	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 96	[1] 92	[1] 96	94
Cauliflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94	95	94

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP OF 1913.

The sugar made in Louisiana from the crop of cane harvested in 1913, according to an enumeration just completed by the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), amounted to 292,698 short tons of 2,000 pounds each. The average yield of sugar was 139 pounds per ton of cane crushed, or about 3 pounds less than in 1912. The total sugar made was somewhat less than double the amount in 1912, but about 60,000 tons less than in 1911. The low production in 1913 was due largely to shortage in the yield of cane, which became apparent towards the middle or end of the harvest season. About the middle of November, 1913, indications pointed to a total of over 5,000,000 tons of cane being ground for sugar. This amount proved to be too high, the actual amount crushed for sugar being about 4,214,000 tons. The average yield of cane per acre in 1913 was about 17 tons. The average in 1911 was 19 tons, and in 1912, owing to floods, the average reached the abnormally low figure of 11 tons per acre.

The length of the 1913 campaign was, on an average, 45 working days, or 50 per cent longer than in 1912. A few factories, however, extended their operations considerably longer; a number of them worked for more than 60 days each.

The number of factories which made sugar in 1913 was 153. At the beginning of the campaign 10 more were reported to be engaged in sugar making, but of this number several made sirup only, and others were not in operation.

Details concerning the production of sugar and the quantity of cane used are given in Table 2, which shows results for principal parishes.

TABLE 2.—*Cane-sugar production of Louisiana, 1911, 1912, and 1913.*

Parish.	Factories in operation.			Sugar made.						Cane used for sugar.		
				Quantity.			Average per short ton of cane.					
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Ascension	7	7	4	14,496	8,342	10,808	124	134	133	234,719	124,934	163,000
Assumption	23	16	17	35,950	14,457	28,664	107	119	124	673,263	243,864	462,000
Iberia	13	9	10	29,949	10,999	15,925	129	156	156	464,491	140,932	204,000
Iberville	18	11	14	23,759	7,942	19,187	99	112	122	481,545	141,581	315,000
Lafourche	16	9	13	42,001	11,728	35,021	119	122	131	707,764	191,714	535,000
St. James	20	10	17	20,760	9,368	19,970	115	97	122	361,537	192,537	327,000
St. John	8	5	8	14,935	11,289	13,596	108	140	115	275,536	161,790	236,000
St. Martin	4	3	3	13,719	5,382	8,114	139	173	157	197,614	62,165	103,000
St. Mary	26	15	22	57,602	25,597	54,689	133	176	165	866,744	291,387	663,000
Terrebonne	14	14	13	27,462	14,463	24,631	124	150	140	442,218	191,984	352,000
West Baton Rouge	10	10	10	17,235	9,328	15,305	110	147	136	314,472	127,196	225,000
Lafayette and Vermilion	5	6	6	23,480	14,547	23,104	140	177	168	336,427	164,580	276,000
Other[1]	24	11	16	31,526	10,131	23,684	119	158	134	530,962	127,910	353,000
Total, Louisiana	188	126	153	352,874	153,573	292,698	120	142	139	5,887,292	2,162,574	4,214,000

[1] Avoyelles, Rapides, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Charles.

The average results per acre and per factory are shown in Table 3. It will be seen that the average amount of sugar made per acre of cane was higher in 1913 than in either of the two preceding years. This sugar represents mostly raw sugar, averaging roughly 96 degrees polarization, of which grade 100 pounds are regarded as equivalent to about 90 pounds of refined sugar.

The approximate average yield of refined sugar per acre of cane crushed would be equivalent to about 2,000 pounds in 1911 and 1913 and 1,300 pounds in 1912. The average yield of refined beet sugar in the United States in 1911 and 1912 was 2,400 pounds per acre of beets, or about 400 pounds more sugar per acre than cane sugar in Louisiana in 1911 and 1913.

The average sugar made per factory in Louisiana was larger in 1913 than in either of the two preceding years, while the cane crushed for sugar averaged less per factory in 1913 than in 1911. Louisiana cane-sugar factories in 1911 and 1913 produced each an average of about 1,900 short tons of raw sugar, which is equivalent to about 1,700 tons of refined. The average output per factory in the beet-sugar industry in the United States was 9,100 tons of refined sugar in 1911 and 9,500 in 1912.

Complete official returns of the Texas sugar output have not been secured for 1913, but the total production is probably less than 9,000 short tons, and possibly as low as 5,000.

Some of the Texas sugar factories are located in the region extending from Houston on the east to Victoria on the west, and reaching southward to the Gulf; most of the other factories are in the lower part of the Rio Grande Valley.

TABLE 3.—*Average results per acre and per factory, and average length of campaign in the sugar industry of Louisiana, 1911–1913.*

Years.	Number of factories.	Average yield of cane per acre.[1]	Average sugar made per acre of cane.[1]	Average per factory.		Average length of campaign.
				Sugar made.	Cane used for sugar.	
		Short tons.	*Pounds.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Days.*
1911	188	19	2,200	1,877	31,315	.....
1912	126	11	1,500	1,219	17,163	30
1913	153	17	2,300	1,913	27,542	45

[1] Includes only cane used for making sugar.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.3 per cent during March; in the past six years the price level has increased during March 1.8 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

On April 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 18.1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 12.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 3.2 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on April 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 1.3 per cent during the month from February 15 to March 15, which compares with an increase of 5.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 2.7 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 1.7 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 10.1 per cent four years ago.

It thus appears that the advance in prices in meat animals in the past month this year has been less than usual; from January 15 to February 15, however, the advance was somewhat greater than usual.

On March 15 the average (weighted) prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was $7.37 per 100 pounds, which is 4.1 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 29.5 per cent higher than two years ago, 21.1 per cent higher than three years ago, and 0.3 per cent lower than four years ago on March 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 19–20.

TABLE 4.—*Winter wheat and rye—Condition on Apr. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State and division.	Winter wheat. Condition. Apr. 1. 1914.	Winter wheat. Condition. Apr. 1. 1913.	Winter wheat. Condition. Apr. 1. 10-year average.	Winter wheat. Condition. Dec. 1, 1913.	Rye. Condition. Apr. 1. 1914.	Rye. Condition. Apr. 1. 1913.	Rye. Condition. Apr. 1. 10-year average.	Rye. Condition. Dec. 1, 1913.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	93	94	92
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	94	92	98
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	96	96	98
New York	95	91	88	98	94	91	90	97
New Jersey	91	97	90	95	91	96	92	96
Pennsylvania	93	96	88	97	94	95	90	97
North Atlantic	93.3	95.4	88.1	97.1	93.6	94.1	90.0	96.9
Delaware	91	98	90	95	90	96	91	96
Maryland	93	96	89	95	91	97	91	95
Virginia	95	97	89	95	95	94	89	97
West Virginia	94	91	86	95	93	91	88	94
North Carolina	92	95	91	95	92	92	90	97
South Carolina	89	89	88	95	89	90	88	97
Georgia	91	91	88	92	92	92	90	93
South Atlantic	93.2	95.7	88.8	94.8	93.0	93.3	90.4	96.3
Ohio	96	91	80	99	96	92	84	97
Indiana	97	91	81	98	96	92	87	97
Illinois	98	93	84	99	97	94	90	97
Michigan	92	83	84	95	91	86	87	96
Wisconsin	85	86	90	94	87	88	92	96
North Central East	96.4	90.6	82.0	98.2	90.6	88.2	88.6	96.2
Minnesota	83	.....	.....	92	88	82	89	93
Iowa	95	90	89	96	93	92	94	97
Missouri	98	93	85	98	96	93	89	99
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	83	.....	91
South Dakota	87	.....	.....	80	88	83	91	87
Nebraska	93	92	89	86	92	90	90	86
Kansas	96	90	85	100	95	92	86	99
North Central West	95.6	91.1	85.9	96.3	89.6	84.7	88.0	91.9
Kentucky	96	92	85	98	94	89	85	99
Tennessee	97	93	88	96	93	89	88	97
Alabama	93	94	89	92	91	91	89	95
Mississippi	95	89	87	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	92	88	81	102	81	86	79	101
Oklahoma	97	94	82	103	97	93	85	105
Arkansas	95	90	87	99	93	87	87	100
South Central	95.7	92.3	83.7	101.0	93.6	90.3	86.1	98.6
Montana	93	93	.....	91	94	95	96	95
Wyoming	94	93	.....	97	97	96	94	98
Colorado	94	94	.....	91	92	93	88	89
New Mexico	94	80	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	95	96	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	99	95	.....	96	96	93	98	97
Nevada	95	95	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	98	94	97	97	97	94	98	96
Washington	97	94	92	93	100	96	94	97
Oregon	102	90	93	100	98	94	97	100
California	95	72	88	100	100	85	92	100
Far Western	97.0	90.4	92.3	95.3	96.3	92.7	94.2	97.8
United States	95.6	91.6	85.7	97.2	91.3	89.3	89.2	95.3

TABLE 5.—*Condition of horses and mules and of cattle Apr. 1, and estimated losses during the year ending Mar. 31, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Horses and mules.						Cattle.								
	Losses from disease.			Condition Apr. 1.			Losses from disease.			Losses from exposure.			Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition Apr. 1.		
	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.		1914.	1913.	10-year average.
	(a)	(a)	(a)	*No.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	*Number.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*
Maine	20	25	17	2,200	98	97	98	15	19	15	3	2	2	4,700	98	97	98
New Hampshire	20	17	16	900	99	98	98	18	18	17	3	2	4	3,400	97	98	98
Vermont	16	17	16	1,400	99	100	99	20	18	18	2	2	3	9,500	98	99	98
Massachusetts	25	21	17	1,600	97	98	98	24	21	18	1	1	2	6,100	98	98	97
Rhode Island	17	18	18	200	99	99	98	22	25	19	1	1	1	800	97	97	97
Connecticut	19	21	22	900	97	97	99	18	19	18	1	4	1	3,600	97	97	98
New York	23	24	20	14,200	98	98	98	22	23	22	3	5	4	58,500	97	97	96
New Jersey	16	23	20	1,500	98	97	97	17	22	22	4	4	4	4,500	97	96	95
Pennsylvania	22	23	18	13,800	97	97	97	21	23	19	4	5	4	39,400	97	97	96
Delaware	21	25	22	900	97	96	96	20	30	24	4	5	11	1,400	97	96	93
Maryland	17	25	18	3,200	95	96	95	20	22	16	6	8	8	7,500	94	96	94
Virginia	20	25	19	8,200	97	96	95	20	25	20	11	11	13	24,600	95	94	93
West Virginia	17	17	17	3,400	96	96	95	19	17	18	11	8	11	16,900	95	96	94
North Carolina	20	21	19	7,400	96	96	95	20	21	21	12	12	16	21,600	95	95	92
South Carolina	24	30	24	6,100	95	95	94	25	26	25	16	18	22	16,200	92	93	91
Georgia	25	30	24	11,200	96	94	96	30	33	26	20	23	28	53,100	96	92	91
Florida	30	35	31	2,500	97	96	95	28	45	36	50	36	36	67,300	94	91	90
Ohio	23	22	17	21,300	97	97	96	16	16	16	5	5	6	36,200	97	97	95
Indiana	26	22	18	24,400	95	96	96	19	18	17	7	8	7	35,000	97	96	95
Illinois	28	21	18	46,100	96	98	98	25	19	17	8	6	6	73,700	97	98	97
Michigan	19	20	18	12,500	97	96	96	16	17	16	5	8	8	31,000	97	97	95
Wisconsin	18	17	16	12,300	97	97	97	16	15	17	3	5	6	51,400	98	96	96
Minnesota	17	15	19	14,500	98	98	97	17	16	18	6	5	10	53,700	98	98	96
Iowa	19	18	17	31,200	98	98	98	17	20	18	5	5	7	85,900	98	98	97
Missouri	24	21	18	34,100	95	95	95	18	18	19	7	10	12	54,400	94	96	94
North Dakota	17	20	19	12,900	97	97	96	16	12	18	7	8	18	17,800	98	98	94
South Dakota	15	12	16	11,200	97	98	97	18	12	19	5	12	18	30,600	98	98	96
Nebraska	19	31	20	21,500	97	97	97	18	15	22	11	30	16	72,400	97	97	95
Kansas	13	35	17	17,300	95	97	95	16	18	16	6	15	12	49,800	94	97	94
Kentucky	22	20	21	14,800	94	96	94	22	20	22	12	11	14	30,900	94	96	92
Tennessee	24	25	20	14,800	95	96	95	23	25	24	11	15	17	28,800	94	93	92
Alabama	25	26	23	10,700	96	95	95	27	27	27	22	24	24	44,200	94	93	90
Mississippi	27	31	26	14,200	95	94	94	28	35	30	24	30	30	47,400	95	92	90
Louisiana	30	24	29	9,700	94	96	94	29	33	33	26	35	44	39,100	94	89	90
Texas	21	23	23	41,300	95	96	94	24	22	23	14	21	28	237,000	97	94	91
Oklahoma	16	20	23	16,600	96	95	93	15	19	23	10	14	20	39,500	96	96	92
Arkansas	22	26	24	11,200	95	95	92	23	32	32	17	18	28	34,000	94	94	90
Montana	15	20	18	5,600	99	97	96	17	21	20	11	15	35	24,000	98	97	93
Wyoming	14	17	24	2,400	100	98	98	17	10	18	17	24	30	20,000	100	99	96
Colorado	16	21	20	5,700	98	98	97	19	21	19	25	30	29	49,900	97	98	95
New Mexico	20	16	24	4,200	96	97	94	20	25	22	30	20	35	49,000	92	95	92
Arizona	25	20	33	3,000	96	95	92	20	16	25	25	37	36	34,900	96	92	90
Utah	20	22	22	2,800	97	98	97	16	17	19	18	20	22	15,100	98	98	96
Nevada	21	30	24	1,700	99	97	95	20	22	24	20	18	27	18,400	98	98	96
Idaho	20	24	18	4,800	99	97	96	16	19	17	15	15	22	14,400	99	98	96
Washington	15	20	22	4,800	99	98	97	13	19	16	4	12	17	7,400	98	98	96
Oregon	17	22	17	5,300	99	98	97	12	14	15	10	13	20	14,700	99	99	96
California	18	24	21	10,300	98	99	98	19	21	25	11	17	27	57,700	98	96	95
United States	20.6	22.6	19.4	522,800	96.4	96.7	96.0	19.8	20.5	20.5	10.9	14.1	16.5	1,737,400	96.5	96.0	94.0

a Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 6.—*Condition of sheep Apr. 1 and estimated losses of sheep and lambs during year ending Mar. 31, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Sheep.										Lambs.		
	Losses from disease.			Losses from exposure.			Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition Apr. 1.			Losses from disease and exposure.		
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.		1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	1912
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	*Number.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	(a)	(a)	(a)
Maine	25	25	26	8	6	6	5,800	98	96	98	44	47	44
New Hampshire	20	19	24	6	6	11	1,000	99	98	98	36	36	40
Vermont	20	20	22	3	4	7	2,600	99	98	98	38	30	50
Massachusetts	17	24	19	2	4	5	600	99	95	97	25	40	35
Rhode Island	25	23	16	2	2	2	200	99	97	98	29	28	33
Connecticut	10	20	23	5	7	3	300	98	98	98	30	38	35
New York	24	24	24	8	7	7	28,000	97	97	97	45	38	53
New Jersey	15	21	23	4	5	7	600	96	97	95	27	28	35
Pennsylvania	30	27	26	12	10	13	35,200	95	97	95	50	41	53
Delaware	30	30	26	10	12	13	300	97	95	94	39	32	40
Maryland	21	26	26	10	11	17	6,900	95	96	94	44	44	50
Virginia	35	37	35	20	17	21	40,400	93	94	92	60	62	72
West Virginia	35	37	32	21	15	19	44,100	91	93	92	65	55	65
North Carolina	24	26	24	19	18	21	7,600	94	95	91	46	45	40
South Carolina	21	23	26	15	18	26	1,200	92	94	91	38	38	40
Georgia	25	38	34	20	28	35	7,500	93	91	91	40	55	72
Florida	25	40	35	15	30	37	4,700	97	95	92	50	80	86
Ohio	29	30	28	11	15	14	130,500	95	95	94	50	63	65
Indiana	32	34	32	12	16	15	54,500	94	94	94	60	65	83
Illinois	28	28	26	12	12	10	39,400	95	96	96	47	60	80
Michigan	26	28	29	8	13	12	72,000	96	95	95	40	61	68
Wisconsin	16	22	22	5	9	9	16,600	97	96	96	35	45	50
Minnesota	20	20	21	8	7	12	16,000	97	97	96	34	33	40
Iowa	25	25	24	8	9	11	41,200	97	97	97	47	51	60
Missouri	24	26	28	12	15	17	56,400	93	93	93	47	59	94
North Dakota	19	20	20	15	20	35	9,400	98	98	95	37	45	28
South Dakota	17	20	22	10	19	24	16,700	98	97	96	30	40	47
Nebraska	16	16	22	20	41	27	13,500	96	96	96	35	45	68
Kansas	15	19	16	9	35	16	7,600	94	95	95	30	50	50
Kentucky	33	39	36	19	19	25	65,900	93	93	91	75	65	100
Tennessee	28	34	32	20	25	25	33,000	94	93	91	55	62	75
Alabama	35	35	34	44	29	31	9,800	93	93	92	55	48	65
Mississippi	37	41	41	35	44	47	14,500	95	90	88	60	75	78
Louisiana	25	35	33	30	40	38	9,900	93	92	92	60	50	75
Texas	20	21	25	16	21	28	73,900	96	94	94	43	37	68
Oklahoma	12	14	23	8	9	20	1,500	97	95	92	22	25	55
Arkansas	22	23	26	15	22	25	4,600	92	94	91	36	50	44
Montana	16	20	23	15	35	49	133,100	99	96	94	40	65	70
Wyoming	15	16	25	32	37	61	210,200	100	99	96	39	30	175
Colorado	21	27	24	50	32	45	118,400	97	97	95	55	60	218
New Mexico	25	30	24	55	50	45	242,900	92	95	93	74	72	60
Arizona	25	15	27	35	21	40	96,100	97	98	92	55	35	150
Utah	18	23	20	30	33	38	41,400	98	97	97	51	60	45
Nevada	23	20	30	50	42	41	110,700	98	95	97	65	80	60
Idaho	18	22	21	20	25	35	113,300	98	98	96	63	65	65
Washington	15	21	19	10	20	26	12,600	100	97	97	25	49	50
Oregon	13	25	19	16	20	27	77,400	99	96	96	35	60	45
California	17	23	26	20	22	39	94,400	98	98	96	55	67	65
United States.	21.7	24.6	25.2	21.0	25.1	32.8	2,124,400	96.6	96.0	94.8	49.0	56.5	81.0

a Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 7.—*Condition of swine and number of breeding sows Apr. 1, and estimated losses of swine during year ending Mar. 31, with comparisons.*

State.	Swine.											Breeding sows.[a]
	Losses from disease.								Condition Apr. 1.			
	1914	1913	1912	1911	10-year average.	30-year average.	1914	1913	1914	1913	10-year average.	
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	*Number.*	*Number.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*
Maine	60	28	15	20	15	19	5,800	2,800	97	97	98	98
New Hampshire	35	25	20	20	18	22	1,800	1,300	93	95	98	98
Vermont	30	19	39	19	19	23	3,200	2,000	97	99	99	100
Massachusetts	45	40	35	21	24	23	4,800	4,600	97	95	97	105
Rhode Island	25	25	18	22	21	22	400	400	96	97	98	102
Connecticut	35	30	48	28	26	27	2,000	1,800	96	97	99	103
New York	32	30	29	25	23	26	24,100	22,800	96	98	98	105
New Jersey	50	40	40	30	29	33	7,900	6,400	96	97	97	104
Pennsylvania	42	43	37	36	30	33	47,500	48,600	95	96	96	103
Delaware	60	50	80	33	46	51	3,500	2,900	90	92	96	102
Maryland	78	90	75	32	43	54	25,900	30,200	93	94	94	107
Virginia	46	48	40	35	43	66	40,000	40,100	94	95	94	102
West Virginia	47	73	41	25	36	49	17,200	26,000	96	94	95	105
North Carolina	50	58	44	40	60	79	68,100	77,400	93	94	94	102
South Carolina	65	75	60	47	61	78	50,700	57,400	91	90	93	100
Georgia	90	165	90	57	71	94	175,000	311,500	95	92	94	105
Florida	150	170	100	75	85	109	135,600	149,300	93	92	92	103
Ohio	85	86	70	51	49	54	294,700	292,300	91	94	94	105
Indiana	135	150	125	62	75	82	535,800	556,400	91	89	93	109
Illinois	140	140	215	60	77	91	610,100	604,100	92	91	95	106
Michigan	62	40	40	35	32	34	81,400	52,500	93	94	96	104
Wisconsin	50	28	28	23	24	38	102,500	56,800	97	96	97	103
Minnesota	214	55	30	29	32	46	306,000	93,600	88	96	97	84
Iowa	255	160	80	43	65	91	1,778,900	1,395,200	89	89	96	93
Missouri	90	175	160	48	84	93	382,500	715,200	89	84	91	104
North Dakota	75	20	15	17	17	31	32,100	7,300	94	98	98	120
South Dakota	230	38	38	42	51	65	239,000	44,900	90	95	96	86
Nebraska	175	110	60	36	66	88	564,900	417,800	89	93	96	90
Kansas	58	120	132	40	58	68	136,300	313,300	91	91	94	92
Kentucky	90	95	70	50	63	79	135,600	155,600	90	90	92	100
Tennessee	110	99	70	47	62	89	152,900	148,000	89	89	93	99
Alabama	100	110	65	41	64	92	148,500	160,200	92	92	94	103
Mississippi	104	154	75	52	74	92	152,600	228,200	95	91	93	110
Louisiana	125	110	100	68	90	110	174,800	155,300	88	88	91	99
Texas	75	45	34	30	38	66	196,400	112,200	94	94	95	105
Oklahoma	70	81	145	32	65	57	94,600	107,300	91	88	91	102
Arkansas	125	160	140	68	101	119	187,200	244,600	89	87	89	105
Montana	30	20	19	15	20	28	5,500	3,100	97	97	98	135
Wyoming	20	15	12	10	18	19	1,000	600	101	100	99	120
Colorado	25	100	20	15	29	29	5,100	20,500	98	94	98	109
New Mexico	21	27	16	25	20	31	1,200	1,400	97	97	95	110
Arizona	55	13	12	19	27	30	1,300	300	96	98	96	110
Utah	32	24	16	17	21	26	2,700	2,000	97	99	98	110
Nevada	35	21	24	22	22	29	1,200	700	99	98	98	105
Idaho	50	37	14	19	18	28	12,600	8,600	95	96	98	120
Washington	20	22	22	17	18	26	5,700	5,700	99	98	98	113
Oregon	20	30	16	18	17	26	6,000	8,000	100	98	98	108
California	53	50	25	32	36	45	42,200	41,100	97	97	97	99
United States	118.9	110.1	89.2	44.8	60.1	76.4	7,004,800	6,738,300	91.6	91.4	94.4	100.8

[a] Number compared with Apr. 1, 1913. [b] Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 8.—*Prices to producers of agricultural products April 1, 1914 and 1913.*

[Cotton in cents per pound; hay, dollars per ton; other products, cents per bushel.]

State.	Corn.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Pota-toes.		Flaxseed.		Hay.		Cotton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Me.	84	68	100	116	58	49	80	72	....	....	65	70	55	40	....	....	12.80	13.70	....	....
N. H.	76	67	120	104	53	48	....	95	115	....	75	75	81	65	....	....	16.80	16.10	....	....
Vt.	75	67	101	100	53	46	87	85	70	....	89	95	76	63	....	....	14.90	14.10	....	....
Mass.	79	69	....	....	56	46	..	....	93	97	86	72	85	70	....	....	20.50	19.80	....	....
R. I.	93	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	107	....	....	80	95	80	....	....	21.80	24.00	....	....
Conn.	79	69	....	....	50	41	....	....	80	91	90	100	81	77	....	....	20.00	20.80	....	....
N. Y.	77	64	97	101	48	43	70	69	72	73	81	67	85	57	....	....	14.80	12.90	....	....
N. J.	77	64	97	100	47	42	....	....	75	70	75	82	83	67	....	....	18.70	17.80	....	....
Pa.	74	61	95	101	48	42	65	68	76	74	73	66	81	61	....	....	14.50	13.50	....	....
Del.	70	55	97	99	40	40	....	....	75	76	....	....	105	81	....	....	16.00	14.50	....	....
Md.	74	58	95	100	50	45	65	65	74	78	80	....	72	59	....	....	15.50	12.00	....	....
Va.	85	73	101	106	55	54	72	75	84	82	86	82	85	75	....	....	15.80	15.60	....	12.2
W. Va.	85	71	101	104	56	51	....	....	87	84	83	73	105	73	....	....	16.30	13.20	....	....
N. C.	94	83	112	118	62	62	....	....	98	103	85	90	90	91	....	....	18.50	16.30	12.6	12.0
S. C.	98	89	116	124	67	64	....	....	175	150	....	....	123	128	....	....	18.30	19.00	12.6	12.0
Ga.	94	90	122	122	65	64	134	....	115	150	....	....	115	125	....	....	18.20	17.60	12.8	11.9
Fla.	86	92	....	....	64	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	126	....	....	17.30	17.30	15.6	12.4
Ohio.	64	51	93	99	39	33	57	50	68	72	80	68	80	56	....	....	12.20	10.30	....	....
Ind.	61	48	91	97	39	32	50	65	63	67	85	....	83	53	....	....	12.70	10.80	....	....
Ill.	64	47	88	90	38	31	55	54	62	71	100	93	91	58	....	....	13.90	12.00	....	....
Mich.	64	51	92	99	40	32	64	63	60	57	68	64	50	36	....	....	12.00	10.70	....	....
Wis.	59	49	82	82	37	32	52	50	55	56	72	64	53	31	140	130	10.30	10.60	....	....
Minn.	52	41	83	76	32	26	45	43	51	49	62	62	53	28	136	113	6.40	6.50	....	....
Iowa.	59	41	79	79	34	29	52	51	62	60	84	81	93	51	120	110	9.80	9.60	....	....
Mo.	74	50	86	95	46	37	....	60	74	78	96	98	99	74	145	112	14.20	9.40	11.6	9.5
N. Dak.	51	47	81	72	32	23	39	34	48	47	....	....	57	31	137	106	5.80	5.20	....	....
S. Dak.	57	39	79	73	33	26	44	41	51	57	....	....	75	39	132	114	7.00	5.60	....	....
Nebr.	63	44	75	74	37	31	52	40	57	56	75	....	94	53	....	....	8.50	7.20	....	....
Kans.	73	48	80	78	46	40	57	42	65	67	....	....	98	77	133	130	12.10	7.60	....	....
Ky.	81	64	98	103	54	49	72	82	84	88	....	....	103	66	....	....	17.20	14.10	....	....
Tenn.	82	67	101	107	56	54	82	75	102	100	73	75	112	75	....	....	17.40	15.10	12.0	11.9
Ala.	93	79	119	106	67	58	95	....	150	150	....	....	116	118	....	....	16.20	14.20	12.6	11.9
Miss.	82	75	....	89	62	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	116	....	....	13.50	12.70	12.2	11.9
La.	77	79	....	....	58	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	115	....	....	13.40	12.30	11.7	11.9
Tex.	88	69	95	93	50	44	63	68	104	110	....	....	113	109	....	....	13.10	10.60	11.0	11.8
Okla.	74	50	81	77	48	39	68	50	93	87	....	....	109	91	....	....	11.50	7.40	11.2	11.5
Ark.	82	72	88	94	54	55	....	....	65	95	....	....	114	102	....	....	15.20	14.40	11.3	11.8
Mont.	81	59	71	65	33	39	52	48	61	68	....	....	60	52	123	129	8.00	9.70	....	....
Wyo.	88	62	86	94	46	46	70	80	64	70	....	....	70	80	....	....	8.60	6.80	....	....
Colo.	71	53	78	77	46	37	60	44	56	49	....	....	59	41	....	....	9.80	8.30	....	....
N. Mex.	72	81	79	72	40	39	79	48	....	....	....	....	113	103	....	....	14.50	11.30	....	....
Ariz.	112	95	109	101	67	80	79	77	....	....	....	....	150	95	....	....	12.00	15.00	....	....
Utah.	73	70	73	72	41	42	50	53	55	67	....	....	62	44	....	....	10.00	9.00	....	....
Nev.	112	....	90	101	50	52	77	88	....	....	....	....	64	45	....	....	10.00	11.00	....	....
Idaho.	76	80	68	73	34	35	48	49	90	69	....	....	55	24	....	....	8.00	7.50	....	....
Wash.	71	89	80	80	41	41	50	50	60	57	....	....	42	26	....	....	11.60	10.50	....	....
Oreg.	70	78	86	79	40	41	62	58	85	73	....	....	43	36	....	....	9.00	8.30	....	....
Cal.	83	77	97	95	52	51	66	64	110	86	....	....	73	45	....	....	11.00	14.00	....	12.5
U. S.	70.7	53.7	84.2	79.1	39.5	33.1	51.7	48.5	63.0	62.9	76.9	68.3	70.0	50.3	132.8	113.6	12.20	11.15	11.9	11.8

TABLE 9.—*Prices to producers of agricultural products on dates indicated, by States.*

[Butter, chickens, and wool in cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; live stock, dollars per 100 pounds.]

State.	Apr. 1.						Mar. 15.									
	Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Wool.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*									*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	31	31	22	21	14.5	13.4	$8.20	$7.90	$7.50	$7.50	$8.70	$8.00	$4.80	$3.90	20	23
New Hampshire	32	33	22	22	13.6	15.0	8.20	7.80	7.00	6.10	8.80	7.80	6.60	5.00	17	20
Vermont	31	35	22	22	13.2	13.6	8.10	7.90	5.70	5.10	7.60	7.10	4.10	4.30	18	21
Massachusetts	34	36	27	27	17.2	15.7	9.00	9.00	6.20	7.00	9.00	8.80	.....	.....	.....	23
Rhode Island	33	34	26	24	18.0	16.5	9.60	8.70	7.00	7.30	9.50	8.30	4.50	5.50	17	22
Connecticut	34	37	26	22	16.6	16.0	9.80	8.20	8.80	6.50	10.20	8.50	6.00	6.60	22	18
New York	29	34	22	20	15.8	14.9	8.40	8.00	6.20	5.40	9.60	9.00	4.50	4.60	18	22
New Jersey	33	37	26	21	17.9	17.0	9.80	8.70	7.50	7.00	10.30	8.60	.....	4.50	20	.....
Pennsylvania	30	33	22	18	14.6	14.0	8.70	8.00	7.40	6.60	9.60	8.40	5.70	5.10	20	23
Delaware	32	25	18	17	14.5	14.3	8.60	8.50	6.20	6.40	10.60	9.70	5.10	6.20	21	21
Maryland	29	29	18	17	16.2	15.3	8.10	7.80	7.00	6.30	9.70	9.00	5.00	5.50	.....	.....
Virginia	26	26	18	15	14.5	13.6	8.10	7.50	6.40	5.50	8.30	7.90	4.40	4.50	20	23
West Virginia	28	27	21	17	13.4	11.9	8.10	7.90	6.90	5.90	8.60	7.90	4.70	5.00	20	24
North Carolina	25	28	17	15	11.7	10.8	7.80	7.10	5.00	4.20	6.10	5.00	4.30	4.60	19	20
South Carolina	27	26	21	19	13.5	11.9	7.80	7.30	4.40	4.30	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.00	16	14
Georgia	25	25	20	17	13.2	12.7	7.80	6.70	4.50	3.80	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.20	20	21
Florida	33	35	22	23	15.2	15.0	7.10	6.20	5.20	4.50	6.60	6.00	7.20	6.20	18	23
Ohio	26	27	17	16	13.1	12.3	8.30	8.40	7.10	6.70	9.20	8.80	4.60	4.90	19	22
Indiana	23	24	16	16	12.0	11.8	8.30	8.40	6.80	6.50	8.10	8.20	4.30	4.60	19	22
Illinois	25	27	16	16	12.1	11.4	8.10	8.10	7.00	6.80	8.30	8.00	4.50	5.10	17	21
Michigan	26	29	19	19	13.0	12.3	8.00	8.00	6.50	6.00	8.80	8.20	4.70	5.00	19	20
Wisconsin	27	31	17	17	11.3	11.8	8.00	8.00	5.70	5.60	8.10	8.40	4.20	5.10	18	20
Minnesota	25	30	16	16	10.8	10.3	7.70	7.80	5.80	5.80	7.30	7.30	4.30	4.90	15	19
Iowa	24	29	16	15	10.9	10.3	8.10	8.10	7.40	7.10	8.20	7.60	4.50	5.30	17	20
Missouri	23	23	16	15	11.8	11.1	7.80	7.70	6.80	6.50	7.60	7.30	4.70	5.10	18	21
North Dakota	20	23	16	17	10.2	9.8	7.10	7.20	5.60	5.20	7.30	6.80	4.80	4.80	15	16
South Dakota	21	24	15	15	8.8	8.9	7.60	7.60	6.60	6.30	7.50	6.90	4.80	4.90	15	17
Nebraska	21	23	16	15	10.7	9.7	7.80	7.80	7.10	6.90	8.40	7.80	5.40	5.90	15	19
Kansas	22	24	16	14	10.5	9.5	7.90	7.80	7.10	6.70	8.20	7.90	5.60	6.10	16	.....
Kentucky	22	22	16	14	11.7	11.4	7.80	7.50	6.20	5.80	7.60	7.10	3.90	3.60	19	23
Tennessee	21	20	16	14	11.7	11.1	7.50	6.90	5.80	4.90	6.90	5.50	3.80	3.60	18	20
Alabama	21	21	16	15	12.2	11.7	7.10	6.80	4.20	3.50	4.90	4.20	4.30	3.20	15	18
Mississippi	24	22	17	15	12.5	11.8	6.40	6.10	4.20	3.60	5.80	4.40	4.00	3.80	16	19
Louisiana	29	27	20	18	13.5	12.7	6.30	5.80	5.10	4.30	5.90	4.80	3.60	3.00	14	13
Texas	22	23	15	14	9.9	9.3	7.30	7.20	5.50	4.90	6.30	6.80	4.70	4.70	14	14
Oklahoma	21	21	15	13	10.1	9.4	7.50	7.50	6.10	5.60	7.40	6.90	5.40	4.90	15	19
Arkansas	23	23	16	15	10.6	10.0	6.30	6.00	4.80	4.20	6.50	5.20	3.80	3.80	16	17
Montana	32	34	21	25	13.3	13.7	7.50	7.40	6.90	6.80	8.80	9.10	5.50	5.10	18	19
Wyoming	31	35	21	27	12.7	13.5	7.90	7.30	6.80	6.10	9.00	8.50	5.20	5.50	15	16
Colorado	28	30	21	20	12.6	13.2	7.60	7.50	6.70	6.30	8.60	8.30	5.10	5.40	17	15
New Mexico	36	33	25	27	13.2	12.1	7.50	7.30	6.30	6.00	8.10	8.00	4.50	4.70	13	15
Arizona	35	39	23	25	15.8	20.0	7.70	7.30	6.50	5.50	7.80	6.50	3.80	4.10	17	16
Utah	29	28	17	17	13.0	12.3	7.20	6.70	6.10	6.10	9.60	8.30	5.20	5.10	15	14
Nevada	38	38	30	28	22.8	19.8	9.40	8.60	6.60	7.50	7.80	8.10	5.40	5.40	14	.....
Idaho	28	30	17	21	11.0	10.9	7.50	6.90	6.30	5.90	8.50	7.80	4.70	5.30	16	17
Washington	29	34	19	18	14.5	13.9	7.70	7.70	6.50	6.90	8.20	8.60	5.20	5.60	15	.....
Oregon	31	33	20	17	13.8	12.5	7.50	7.50	6.70	6.60	7.90	8.00	4.30	5.10	15	18
California	28	34	19	18	15.2	13.5	8.00	6.90	6.80	6.70	7.60	7.00	4.90	5.10	12	.....
United States	24.9	27.6	17.6	16.4	12.3	11.6	7.80	7.62	6.28	5.88	7.92	7.49	4.77	4.97	16.4	18.4

TABLE 10.—*Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.*

	Mar. 15—					Apr. 15—		Feb. 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Lambs.....per 100 lbs..	$6.31	$6.56	$5.38	$5.49	$7.37	$6.59	$5.98	$6.18	$6.34	$5.15
Milch cows.....per head..	59.23	54.00	44.00	45.42	41.75	55.34	45.14	59.00	51.42	43.40
Horses.....do....	138.00	146.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	148.00	142.00	139.00	146.00	137.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.137	.139	.139	.135	.136	.141	.138	.137	.139	.14
Apples.....per bushel..	1.29	.824	1.035	1.247	1.14	.85	1.149	1.23	.784	.988
Peanuts.....per pound..	.047	.047	.05	.048	.05	.048	.049	.047	.045	.047
Beans, dry.....per bushel..	2.05	2.10	2.42	2.17	2.17	2.11	2.37	2.09	2.19	2.38
Soy beans.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes.....do....	.873	.908	1.024	.873	.80	.943	1.174	.861	.87	.935
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.03	1.03	2.88	1.26	2.14	1.15	3.17	2.07	1.17	2.24
Onions.....per bushel..	1.55	.77	1.67	1.05	.925	.79	1.75	1.41	.775	1.40
Clover seed.....do....	8.61	10.42	12.89	8.56	8.15	11.00	12.91	8.79	10.28	12.22
Timothy seed.....do....	2.51	1.72	7.33	4.93	.....	1.74	7.27	2.45	1.78	7.26
Alfalfa seed.....do....	6.81	8.19	.....	.....	.....	8.36	.....	6.84	8.15	.....
Broom corn.....per ton..	91.00	57.00	99.00	78.00	200.00	58.00	101.00	95.00	56.00	86.00
Cotton seed.....do....	23.60	21.55	18.21	25.49	.....	21.89	18.62	23.37	22.00	16.81
Maple sugar.....per pound..	.124	.126	.111	.....	.....	.13	.125	.....	.122	.....
Maple sirup.....per gallon.	1.099	1.065	1.051	.....	.....	1.098	1.082	.....	1.059	.....
Hops.....	.205	.....	.401	.192	.184	.150	.....	.191	.169	.388
Paid by farmers:										
Bran.....per ton..	27.58	24.96	29.15	24.94	27.00	24.69	29.73	26.91	25.32	28.62
Clover seed...per bushel..	9.75	12.30	.....	.....	.....	12.90	.....	9.59	11.62	.....
Timothy seed.....do....	2.95	2.33	.....	.....	.....	2.43	.....	2.92	2.47	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do....	8.15	9.78	.....	.....	.....	9.99	.....	8.19	9.60	.....

TABLE 11.—*Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.*

Products and markets.	Apr. 1, 1914.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
Wheat, per bushel:				
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis	$0.93 –$0.93	$0.92 –$0.96½	$0.91 –$0.95½	$0.97½–$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago	.92½– .93⅞	.92⅛– .96⅜	.93½– .97½	1.01 – 1.08
No. 2 red winter, New York[1]	1.05 – 1.05	1.05 – 1.06	1.01 – 1.05½	1.09½– 1.12
Corn, per bushel:				
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis	.69 – .69	.65 – .72	.64 – .66½	.49 – .54½
No. 2, Chicago	.66½– .67	.63 – .70	.61 – .63½	.50 – .53½
No. 2 mixed, New York[1]	.69½– .70	.68⅜– .72¾	.68 – .70¼	.55½– .58½
Oats, per bushel:				
No. 2, St. Louis	.40 – .40	.38½– .43	.39½– .43	.32 – .34
No. 2, Chicago	.38½– .38⅝	.37⅞– .39¾	.38½– .39½	.31⅝– .33½
Rye, per bushel: No. 2, Chicago	.62 – .62	.59½– .63	.60½– .64	.58 – .62½
Baled hay, per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago	15.00 –16.00	14.50 –16.00	15.00 –16.00	13.00 –16.50
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York	.42 – .44	.42 – .45	.43 – .46	.21 – .27
Wool, per pound:				
Ohio, fine, unwashed, Boston	.22 – .22	.22 – .22	.21– .22	.23 – .24
Best, tub washed, St. Louis	.29 – .29	.28 – .29	.28 – .28	.33 – .35
Live hogs, per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago	8.55 – 8.65	8.20 – 9.00	8.20 – 8.90	8.75 – 9.50
Butter, per pound:				
Creamery, extra, New York	.24½– .25	.24½– .32	.26½– .32	.35½– .42
Creamery, extra, Elgin	.25 – .25	.25 – .30	.26½– .30	.34 – .35
Eggs, per dozen:				
Average best, fresh, New York	.21½– .26	.21 – .36	.29 – .40	.20 – .31
Average best, fresh, St. Louis	.17½– .17½	.17½– .27	.21½– .28	.16 – .19
Cheese, per pound: Colored,[2] New York	.16 – .16½	.16½– .17½	.16¾– .17¼	.16 – .17½

[1] F. o. b. afloat.
[2] September colored, September to April, inclusive; new colored, May to July, inclusive; colored, August.

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